THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861. NUMBER 57.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

Subscription—Daily, delivered in the city.....$10 00
Daily, by mail, in advance.....6 00
Country daily.....5 00
Tri-Weekly.....5 00
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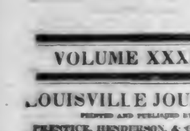
MEDICAL.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Seminal Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.
By WM. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
The important fact that the humiliating consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicine or the application of dangerous instruments, medicated bougies, or the actual cautery, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new, certain and effectual mode of cure fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CULVERWELL, M. D., 60 First Avenue, New York. Post Box 4586. ad 4dw 1y

Wanted,

ENERGETIC CANVASSERS for our popular and rapid selling Publications. For particulars, call at our office, No. 9 Masonic Temple.
BILL & BROTHERS.



Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,
Established in the year 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,
And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the west.
DRS. F. BONAPARTE and PARIS HOGE, have had for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and for 14 years before in that of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private diseases may be obtained without the use of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 5 to 6 days. Gleet cured in 1 to 2 days. Stricture cured in 1 to 2 days. Nocturnal emissions stopped in 1 to 2 days. Seminal weakness cured in 1 to 2 weeks. Syphilis in its primary stages cured in 3 days. Secondary syphilis cured in 1 to 2 weeks. Skin diseases cured in 1 to 2 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success. Male or female.
Dr. Bonaparte's great work on private diseases, the private guide to health, is beautifully illustrated, for sale; the old and young should read this book. It will enlighten those who grope in the dark. Price $3 cents, sent by mail.
Dr. Bonaparte's celebrated Preventive never fails. It never will fail—married ladies too feeble to bear children, except at the hazard of life, should be in possession of this invention. Price $5 cents.
Dr. Bonaparte's French Patent Male Safe. It is perfect, and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of this invention, Male Safe is $1 the single one, $4 per half dozen, $7 per dozen. Sent by mail.
Dr. Madame Lozier's French Monthly Pills are a safe and certain relief for suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should not be without them. Price $1 per box—or three at one time for $2—sent to any address by mail.
Drs. B. & H. are the ones to consult, their experience, daily practice and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of their skill and knowledge in the treatment of private diseases, and the only doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the New York Hospital. They have been established from as early as 1845 south to advise the unfortunate to call on the above physicians, as they are daily progress, through a long career of professional study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansions of the wealthy, have become known beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they decided to select the remainder of their days to their professional study, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of the afflicted. Hence no letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or a responsible address.
Call, or address
DRS. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
No. 148 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side, Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. [1y]ad

Change of Firm.

THOMAS SHANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAIL-BRAITH with them in the purchase of the stock of SMITH & OKER, on south side of Market street, below Third, where they will continue the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business, connected with which they have a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends.
THOMAS SHANKS,
R. T. BECK,
W. A. GAILBRAITH.
Louisville, July 12, 1860.—dtf

Job Printing!
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED
AT
MAXWELL & CO.,
Main, near Fifth st.
S. S. MAXE. G. F. HOWES.

Dry Goods.
WE have in store a very general and well-assorted stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embracing—
Fancy and black Silks;
Printed and plain Merinos and DeLaines;
Shirting, Table, and Bird Eye Linens;
Embroideries, Laces, and Insertings;
Cloth and Velvet Vestings;
Velours and Irish Poplins.
These goods will be sold at prices to suit the state of the market.
MARK & DOWNS, 69 Main st.

AT COST FOR CASH.
WISHING to close out my present stock, I will sell at cost and
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, &c.
My stock comprises many standard works, and the recent publications of the day. Also, a large assortment of Fancy articles.
CLARKE, Mount Hall.

HOMINY—50 bbls choice Hominy in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 67 Market st.

100 BAGS PRIME OLD COFFEE landing from Steamer Fanny Bullitt and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

Memoranda and Diary for 1861.
A CONVENIENT and handsome Book. Memoranda and Diary given to all who may call at
CLARKE'S Mount Hall.

MOLASSES—50 bbls Golden Drip, in store and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUGAR—61 hhds prime landing from steamer Diana and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

APPLES—50 bbls choice eating Apples receiving per Jeffersonville R. R. and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUGAR—50 hhds prime landing from steamer Baltic and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SHOT—Patent and Buck Shot constantly on hand by
JOHN SNYDER & CO.

COFFEE—120 bags Rio Coffee, just arrived and for sale by
D. K. ROBERTS & SON.

YANKEE NOTIONS for Dry-Goods jobbers by
F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
221 Third street.

NAILS—700 kegs Belmont for sale by
CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

NO. 9 SUGAR—97 hhds prime and choice landing from steamer Kentucky and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SUNDRIES.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—20 sacks extra choice buhled Pennsylvania just received per steamer Kentucky.
BUTTER—Choice Table and Cooking.
OATS—Prime Sherborn.
COKE—Bushel and Ear.
POTATOES—Prime Seshanoes.
ONIONS—Red and White.
BRAN, SHORTS, and SHIPSTUFF.
For sale by
J. A. PENTON, 154 Fourth st.

Falstaff Mustering his Recruits!
THE best Falstaff ever put on canvas is now at The COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, on the premises FACTORY 82 to this year's subscribers. It is a beautiful line and of appropriate size, and will be given to all subscribers or members of this Association entitled to share in all its benefits, receiving either this picture or any one of those of former years—the Art-Journal for one year, a certificate of membership, and the right of Painting for Sale a Picture of their own choice, and hundred and dollars worth of Paintings, Statuary, &c., are to be awarded to the members of the Association at the end of the year.
Persons desiring a large career of professional study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansions of the wealthy, have become known beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they decided to select the remainder of their days to their professional study, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of the afflicted. Hence no letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or a responsible address.
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Fancy and black Silks;
Printed and plain Merinos and DeLaines;
Shirting, Table, and Bird Eye Linens;
Embroideries, Laces, and Insertings;
Cloth and Velvet Vestings;
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These goods will be sold at prices to suit the state of the market.
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JUVENILE BOOKS,
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For sale by
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MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE T. SHAW ..... DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meats, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of the Choicest Brands.
Ale serves in Kentucky for J. J. Sands' celebrated Chicago and Milwaukie X, XX, and XXX Pale Ehrand and Stock Ales, wholesale, in barrels and half barrels, or by the dozen.
Call "ROUND THE CORNER." ap12 1y&dtf

Convenience for my Customers.
ORDERS for Hair by Herodit's Upholstery Establishment will be taken with the greatest attention at Mr. J. D. Mather's Carpet Store, No. 57 Main street (opening the Back Building).
HENRY HERODIT, Upholsterer,
Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green,
no7 dtf Louisville, Ky.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters.
I am daily in receipt by the Adams Express Company of the best brands of the above. Hand packed and well filled. Parties and hotels at the lowest market price.
C. R. HALSE, Agent of the Depot on 10th street, between Market and Jefferson.
C. R. HALSE, Agent of the Depot on 10th street, between Market and Jefferson.
No. 318. A. FRENTZ

REMOVAL.
Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,
HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain delivered at our store or at any good shipping point.
d&w 6m BRANDIES & CRAWFORD.

GUNPOWDER.
DUPONT'S
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER,
IN METAL KEGS
Water-Proof and Fire-proof.
We have in magazine a full supply of the above celebrated brand of Powder, put up in patent iron kegs, and for sale at same price as wooden kegs by
A. V. DUPONT & CO.
☞ N. B.—For sale by all the Louisville merchants.

GEO. S. MOREL, J. L. WHEELER, J. F. ROBINSON,
Louisville. of Winchester, Ky. of Georgetown, Ky.

MOORE, WHEELER, & ROBINSON,
Wholesale Grocers,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STAR NAIL WORKS,
Manufactured from Pure Charcoal Iron,
AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cold and Hot Blast Pig Iron,
mar21 dtf No. 148 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

POWDER
OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for Manufacturers.
Louisville, Sept. 3, 1860.
Messrs. Davis & Speed, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville.
Gents:—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of the Locks at Shawnee.
I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
J. D. SMITH,
Superintendent of the Locks at Portland.
I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain.
M. FOSKIT.
We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used. It being very cleanly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. For sale by
GEORGE W. WOMACK,
P. FRY LADUE,
S. P. BROWNER,
H. A. KNEARER,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR,
A. BURNS.
se7 dtf

FRENCH HOTEL,
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK
Single Rooms 50 cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectories. There is a fix bar's shop and Bath-rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who eat we saw fall.
my6 dly H. FRENCH, Proprietor.

Plating and Replating,
FAMILIES, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS
WISHING to have their SILVER and PLATED WARE Replated, can have it done in the best manner, warranted as good as new, and at the lowest possible prices, will please call at
B. RICHTER'S
SILVER-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT,
528 (old 94) Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
fe20 County Court-house. dly

TOYS FOR CHRISTMAS
AT WHOLESALE.
THE subscriber is closing out the balance of his stock of Toys at very low prices. Call and see
A. BOBIE,
Confectioner, Fruiterer, &c.,
d 5 No. 5 Fifth st., above Main

FIRE-WORKS
OF all descriptions for sale at the lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to see for themselves.
A. BOBIE, Third st.,
dtf above Main.

CHRISTMAS MIXTURE
OF CANDIES, the very best in the city at the prices, for sale by
A. BOBIE, Third st.,
dtf above Main.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES
AT
J. T. LANHAM & CO.'S,
615 Third street.
CALL and examine their large and choice assortment of Currants, Citron, Candied Orange Peel, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Pecans, French Fruits in syrup, Shaker Preserves, French Candies, Jellies, Jams, Pickles, Mixed Candies, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Sardines, Anchovies, Mushrooms, Truffles, Catsup, Sauces, American, English, and French Mustards, Pressed and Whole Spices, Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, Fresh Cocoanuts, Soda and Sugar Crackers, Pearl Starch, Corn Starch, Farina, Pearl Hominy, Rice Flour, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Soda, Madeira and Sherry Wines, also a supply of Rose Bourbon Whiskey, and other Liquors, which they are the only agents in Louisville for, and to which they call the attention of the Trade. Their assortment of Choice Black and Green Teas cannot be excelled. Their Java Coffee is roasted every day, and is pronounced by all who have used it to be the best in the city. Their assortment of Confectionery is complete, and they have also a large assortment of Fancy Goods, which they will sell cheap for cash.
J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
Importers of Teas, &c., 615 Third street.

Gift Books for the Holidays.
A LARGE assortment of Juvenile and Gift Books in a great variety.
Also, a large supply of Illustrated
Bible and Prayer Books,
Portfolios, Writing Desks, Port-Monnaies, Gold Pens, all in great variety.
Which I will sell cheap—than can be bought elsewhere. Remember I am
F. MADDEN'S, 221 Third street.

Wines and Liquors for Christmas.
CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, and OLD RYE WHISKEY, Cognac Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Rum, &c., &c., sold in quantities to suit purchasers at the Old Blue Ridge Depot, 3 doors above 4th.
de29 J. P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

For the Christmas Holidays,
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS for all ages
Pictorial Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books,
PICTURE BOOKS, GAMES, PUZZLES, &c.,
PORT-FOLIOS, WRITING-DESKS and PENS,
PORT-MONNAIES and POCKET-BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS, SQUARE and OCTAVO DEVOTIONAL,
SCARF and VEST CHAINS, SCARF and COLLAR PINS,
SCARF and VEST RINGS, WATCH KEYS, &c.,
TOY BOOKS, TOY BLOCKS, TOY CARDS,
FANCY and TOY BOARDS, CHESS BOARDS,
CHECKERS, CHESS & MINOR, &c.
The above is good and offered at low prices. Call and examine at
CLARKE'S Mount Hall.

NEW HASH—Just received a full supply of new Hash, Shoulders, and side Meat at
W. & H. BURKHARDT'S, 67 Market st.

CHEAP—CHEAP—CHEAP.
A LARGE and well-assorted stock of DIARIES FOR 1861, of different varieties, and at prices to suit the times.
A Morton's and Dawson, Warren & Hinde's celebrated FINE and COMMON PENS, every variety—Body GIFT BOOKS, JUVENILE TOY BOOKS, & SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, &c., at prices to suit the times.
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, DIME NOVELS, DIME SONG BOOKS, and every other requisite in the Book trade at prices cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
Call at F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
Third st.

COFFEE—190 bags Rio Coffee, just arrived and for sale by
D. K. ROBERTS & SON.

COFFEE—50 bags prime Rio received per Autocrat and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUGAR—1 hhds received per Autocrat and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—50 bbls choice, from plantation, received per Diana and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO. Wall st

Grass Seeds.
3,000 BUSHELS BLUE GRASS SEED;
1,000 do Orchard Grass do;
1,000 do Red Top do;
800 do Timothy do;
800 do Red Clover do;
Warranted prime, for sale by
PURVIS, WIARD, & CO.,
se21 No. 321 Main street.

Pocket Diaries Given Away.
I HAVE on hand a few hundred Diaries for 1861 which I will give to any one who may call and get one of them at
CLARKE'S.

BROWN'S CHOCOLATE—Grocers, Confectionaries and Hotels will find it to their advantage to call at
W. & H. BURKHARDT'S, 67 Market st.

Gratuitous Distribution.
CALL at the Bookstore of Rudy, Bridge Head, and get one of his Pocket Diaries for 1861. They are given away, therefore, do not forget to call.
CLARKE'S, Mount Hall.

Brown's Troches! Brown's Troches!
FOR sale by
F. F. DAWES,
Druggist and Apothecary,
d&w 1y Corner Fourth and Main.

This is really a Good Medicine, warranted to Cure.

Rio Island, Bedford, Va., Nov. 1, 1854.
Messrs. Thos. & Geo. Gentlemen: I used about one-fourth of a bottle of your Tar Cordial, in one of my horses, the worst kind I almost ever saw, entire frame a place nearly as much as a man's hand, and by application I only applied it once; cured it up entirely and permanently. I was surprised at the quickness of its curative properties, and I think it more certain and effectual than anything of the kind I ever used, and have sold thousands of bottles of other popular tips for similar purposes.
Respectfully, P. BONDURANT.

Rural Grove, Va., January, 1858.
Gentlemen: Mr. Scott, Bro., of your city, sold me a large open bottle of your Tar Cordial, and I have used it freely in my horses with the most astonishing success. I have used many other kinds, but never found any to equal it. I find it a certain cure for Scratches, Grease, Thrush, Scratches, Foundered Feet, and all kindred diseases. I am satisfied that it is the best article ever offered to the public, and I shall continue to use it in preference to any other. I am satisfied that it is the best article ever offered to the public, and I shall continue to use it in preference to any other.
Yours truly, W. H. WEAVER.

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CARY & TALBOT,
EDWARD WILDER,
W. MORRIS & BRO.,
THOS. FORD,
GEO. W. HART,
And all Druggists and Country Merchants in the State.
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Containing THIRTY-four Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, in a state of Health and Disease.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.
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ON A NEW METHOD of treating Spermatic Generations, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power, Impotency, Premature Decay, Nervousness, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blotches, Blushes, Indigestion, Dullness, Loss of Confidence, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Languor, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Epilepsy or Fits, Pains in the Head, Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Irritation, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Gloomy Forebodings, Aversion to Company, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, Nervous Headache, Universal Debility, Pain in the Back, Dreadful Dreams, Horrible Fancies, Blushing, Wakefulness, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Sexual Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, Organic Weakness, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, &c., &c.
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DR. LA CROIX'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.
300 Pages and 100 Plain and Colored Lithographic Engravings ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
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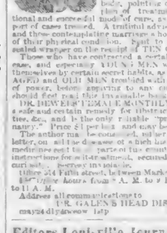

ON the impediments of youth, and maturity, disclosing the secret habits of both sexes, even those of the married state, more particularly, deformities, nervousness, epilepsy or fits, impotency, sterility, local pains, consumption, indigestion, loss of memory, blushing, bashfulness, timidity, tremblings, dizziness of the head, wakefulness, lassitude, universal debility, hysterics, hypochondria, melancholy, gloomy forebodings, love of solitude, dimness of sight, pains in the head, spinal irritation, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, involuntary seminal emissions, sexual incapacity, impediments to marriage, organic weakness, &c., &c., with the destructive consequences arising from self-abuse: a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who have injured themselves by indiscreet or improper indulgences. This admirable treatise should be read by the young man who has fallen a victim to his passions, and the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure, who finds himself a wreck of ruin, both mentally and physically, should consult the author without delay, previous to entering the married state. Many thousands who have been made miserable by ignorantly contracting diseases which destroy the constitution, will find in this treatise the most complete and perfect antidote ever offered to the public. Every young man should be in possession of this treatise, and every man who has a family should read it. Parents should be careful into whose hands they put books treating on the human system. Thousands of young men have been ruined by the use of quack nostrums, which create a short-lived excitement, but ultimately undermine the constitution, and entail disease and misery for life. Any person sending $1 will receive a copy of the work, or the money will be refunded. Address
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Law Notice.
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Late of Bowling Green, Ky. Late of Russellville, Ky.
MORRISON & BROOKS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
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MESSRS. MORRISON & BROOKS will practice Law in partnership in the Courts of Jefferson County, in the Appellate and Federal Courts held in Louisville, and in the absence of one a citizen of either will receive the attention of both.
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No. 711 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FULL variety of JEWELRY. Time Diamond Mountings and all the new styles of Pins for ornamenting dress goods. Repairing done in the best manner. All work warranted. Prices reasonable. Old gold taken in exchange.
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WESTERN HOTEL,
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SOUTH SIDE MARKET, BET. FOURTH & FIFTH,
JACOB FRIEND & CO., Propr's.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we have taken the above well-known stand, lately occupied by Capt. Vance, and have refitted and refurnished the same, and have spared no pains to render it one of the most desirable stands in the city for the traveling public. Our table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and our bar-room will be stocked with the best of Wines, Liquors, &c.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old patrons of the house, and the public generally.
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Messrs. LABERT & NICKERSON have purchased the Gallery No. 320 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, formerly occupied by Mr. T. Shaw, to which they have added the latest improvements, and are now prepared to take pictures of all kinds in the best style of the art. Photographs in all sizes, from the smallest to life size. Ambrotypes in great variety. Daguerreotypes. Also, Mr. Nickerson, of the firm, will attend to taking pictures at residences.
☞ The Gallery is closed on Sundays. may10

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—20 sacks extra choice Pennsylvania buhled in the best manner, just received per steamer Kentucky.
POTATOES—50 bbls choice Mercers, Blues, and Seshanocks, for sale low by
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BRAN—40 bbls prime sale by
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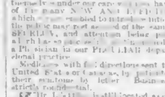

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Also, a large assortment of Agricultural Implements, which he is sure he can sell at as low terms as the times will admit of. Call and try him.
W. BASHAW,
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MACKEREL—1 prime new Fish in kits and ½ bbls; also, 1 and 2 bbls No. 1 Salmon in store and for sale by
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MANILLA CORDAGE—
50 coils Manilla Rope, ¾ to 3 inches;
100 packs do do, small sizes;
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100 BBLS FLOUR, Double Extra Family, in store and for sale by
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Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,
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☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person.
d&w 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barnsley's Plantation for Sale,

SplendidLife improved, and living in beautiful Logan county, Mississippi, 35 miles above Vicksburg. The land contains over 1,600 acres, most of it in the first bottom, well ditched, and in good cultivation. The improvements are elegant and abundant, consisting of a princely large and superior steam gin with engine and gin, 2 steam mills attached, 500 pair screw quarters for 500 negroes, good hospital and a good frame dwelling containing 9 rooms. The place is in very good repair, and possession will be given this January next. Persons desiring to purchase will address P. Barnsley & Co., New Orleans; Gov. C. S. Morehead or Hudson Bayless, Louisville, Ky. 27 dtf

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(Successors to Jos. Rowe),
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PATTONA CANNEL COAL,
And Sole Agents for the
PYROPOLY COAL.
ORDERS for any quantity of Coal respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PATTONA CANNEL" and "PYROPOLY" COAL, ever to be preferred for kitchen, parlor, or blacksmith use. Have no agents.
Office No. 354 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Rowe's old stand; and at No. 203, southwest corner Brook and Market streets.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES!
THE subscriber having a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Winter Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters on hand, all of his own manufacture, offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Also, a lot of fine Calf White Rosters, to be accommodated at the very low price of $2 per pair,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRENTICE, KENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
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Daily Journal, delivered in the City, 60c. per week, or $26 per annum; Daily, sent by mail, within three months, Country Daily, $8; Tri-Weekly, $5; to end of period less than one year, 50 cents per month. Weekly, $4. Evening Bulletin, $6. If mailed, $8.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Weekly—Five copies or more, $3 each.
ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL:
1 square (9 lines or less) first insertion, $1.00
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

THE POSITION OF THE JOURNAL.—We have lived too long and labored too strenuously in the maintenance of those principles which were held sacred by Washington and all the great men of our country to sympathize with any new principles hatched by conspiracy from the foul nest of sectionalism. We must continue to think and speak in sympathy with the great men who are no more, rather than with the degenerate brings whose patriotism is but secessionalism, whose state-manship links to no future, and whose eloquence consists in reckless perversions of facts and inflammatory appeals to prejudice and passion.

We can never cease to love our whole country from the Lakes to the Gulf, to pray for the prosperity of every portion, to labor for the preservation of harmony and union, and to resist with all our might the accursed influences and intrigues which would precipitate into war the people of the different States.

Loving all sections as we do we cannot but abhor and denounce those who would by their intrigues bring upon any section the dire calamities of civil war. He who is not ready to denounce such traitors must have a very cool and passive sort of patriotism with which we cannot sympathize.

But, when we denounce traitors, we do not include in our denunciations the people whom they have duped. We know too well the impulsive and generous patriotism of the people of the Gulf States to believe that they are acting now from any other impulse than the determination to defend their States from a hostile and formidable party, from which they apprehend dangers that we trust will never be realized.

We can look with no other feelings than those of the deepest sadness upon that alienation of feeling which has robbed our Union of its Southern border, severed from Kentucky and Virginia their brilliant sisters of the Gulf, and thrown into a feeble and isolated confederacy the gallant and generous population of the Gulf States.

Notwithstanding their grave political errors and the cavalier indifference with which they have deserted Kentucky, our sympathies still are with them and we hope that they will not neglect the present opportunity of negotiating by Commissioners of all the States at Washington for an adjustment of our national difficulties.

We have condemned those States, or rather their political leaders, for breaking up the unity of the South in what we deemed a most rash and unwise manner; we condemn them still for disregarding those obvious principles of prudence which would have enabled them by the combined action of the South to obtain full redress and satisfaction in the Union, or, in the very improbable event of a failure, to effect a peaceable and satisfactory dissolution and separation of interests. Unfortunately, as we believe, a different policy has been adopted, but this policy in the greater portion of those States, has carried along with it the cordial and very general support of all classes, which gives it a dignity and power that cannot fail to command respect.

We are free to confess that this Disunion movement in its present consolidated strength and colossal proportions impresses us very differently from its earlier condition when it existed only as a vague and passionate impulse, a conspiracy, or a revival of the restless spirit of nullification. It is now a great historic fact, a movement in which the heroic population of six, or perhaps seven States are involved, to which they have pledged their lives and fortunes, and which, through weal or woe, they will maintain against all the armies and navies that can be summoned to their conquest.

It has changed its character from secret treason to armed defiance and incipient war—from rebellion to revolution—from anarchy to consolidating government and martial vigor—from provincial revolt to probable national independence. In its rapid growth and transformation, the people of the adjacent States have scarcely known from day to day how to regard its portentous aspect. Hundreds of rumored and "sensational despatches" have been circulated through the country and firmly believed, which have proved to be almost groundless, but have served to alienate the people of other States and furnish materials for strengthening Republican prejudices and sectional hostility.

The great political forces of our country are struggling in a contest which shakes the foundations of government and society. We know not what intelligence the next hour may bring, or how soon the earth may tremble beneath our own feet. We listen to the click of the telegraph for indications of some new danger as Italians listen to the rumbling earth when Vesuvius is blazing.

We know the strata upon which our country stands, the position of our combustible elements, the probable progress of the subterranean fires, and the channels by which they may reach the surface. We know not whether those fires can yet be extinguished, but we can anticipate their ravages if unchecked.

If the Republicans control the policy of the Federal Government, and carry out their threats, a naval war is inevitable. After the independence of the Cotton States has become an irreversible fact by the abandonment of all hope of compromise, they will firmly demand the possession of their territorial strongholds; they will capture Forts Pickens and Sumter without waiting for a change in the national policy, and proceed to exercise control over their own commerce as *de facto* and *de jure* an independent nation. The attempt to restrain them or blockade their ports, if such aunwise folly be attempted to gratify partisan spite, will immediately cause a war upon the ocean. A Northern navy will attempt a blockade, but a swarm of privateers, under the Southern flag, will prey upon Northern commerce. The idle and starving seamen of the North will enlist by hundreds and thousands wherever the prospect of plunder is most inviting.

The States concerned in supporting this naval coercion will be deprived of the use of the Mississippi. Conflicts will soon begin on land—perhaps at Washington—which will rapidly assume a grander and more desolating character; but we have no disposition to look through the clouds which now encompass us to the awful future which fate, it may be, has in reserve. We are satisfied that conciliation and peace are still possible if Kentucky and Virginia and Maryland do their duty, and we believe their Legislatures have taken the proper steps to save the country from its present peril. Let the people of the Border States exchange friendly greetings and unite in a resolute determination to have our difficulties settled, and it will yet be done.

No difficulty has ever sprung up between the North and South since the Journal has been published, that it has not used all its influence in favor of the North. It has always been the agitator of difficulties. It has always grown old and comfort, and advocated the cause of the Northern people, who have pursued a course of aggression against the best interests of the South.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

All those very small boy-editors seem to think that their whole mission in this world is to perk up their miserable little noses and say something saucy about the Louisville Journal. It is not true, it is false, scandalously false, that, in all difficulties or questions between the North and the South, the Journal has used its influence in favor of the North. During all the years of the existence of the old Whig party, we are not aware that we ever differed from that glorious old party and its glorious old leader in a single case except that of the bankrupt law, and then to go against the masses of the North with the masses of the South. We went with the South against the North in strenuous opposition to the election of Mr. Lincoln, we went with the South against the North in favor of the right of slave-owners to carry and keep their slaves under the protection of Congress in the Territories of the United States, we have gone with the South against the North for the repeal of all personal liberty bills in conflict with the operation of the fugitive slave law, we have gone with the South against the North in demanding the recognition of the right of slave-owners to take their slaves with them through non-slaveholding States, we have gone with the South against the North in demanding the full acknowledgment of every Southern right guaranteed by the Constitution, and we have gone with the South against the North in rebuking on all necessary occasions the atrocious fanaticism of the Northern mischief-makers.

Well would it be for the South if all those of her paltry little editors who don't know how to write without abusing us, had been at all times as true, as faithful, as loyal, as just to her as we have been. It is true that we opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but it is also true, that, if our views had fortunately prevailed, there would have been no Black Republican party, no bitter criminations and recriminations and fights in Congress between men South and men North, no fierce and violent opposition to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, no vindictive Personal Liberty bills, no accession of Southern States, no ruin and distress sweeping over our land like a deluge, no dangers of the utter revolution and perhaps extinction of our mighty government, no prospect of the awful civil war, which now threatens to make our continent un field of blood.

☞ For some days past the case of the fugitive slave Lucy, seized at Cleveland, Ohio, by her owner or one who represented him, has excited considerable interest. Cleveland being one of the strongholds of freesoilism, the question has been whether Lucy would be surrendered up and sent back to servitude in Virginia if proved to be a fugitive. The regular trial according to the provisions of the fugitive slave law took place last week, and Lucy was surrendered up, without any hesitation, upon the evidence before the court, and taken away by the claimant without molestation.

This girl was seized in Cleveland in the daytime and taken into custody without any disturbance, and, as we have said, sent back into slavery without disturbance. There was some show of force on the part of the authorities to prevent the occurrence of disorderly proceedings, but the Cleveland Herald says that nothing of the kind was necessary. That paper admits that a few very low blacks exhibited some excitement, but says that none of the white citizens and none of even the decent portion of the blacks evinced or felt the slightest desire to prevent the law from taking its proper course.

Quite a number of fugitive slaves have been sent back to slavery from Cleveland, and there was never but one rescue there. Indeed, although many scores of fugitive slaves have been remanded from Ohio, there have never been, so far as we can remember, more than three or four rescues in the State—certainly not a rescue in one case out of twenty. There have been sometimes hostile manifestations on the part of a few Abolitionists in Cincinnati, but they amounted to nothing.

Well, how is it with Indiana? We all know how it is. When a fugitive slave is arrested in any part of Indiana, there is no more danger of his escape than if he were arrested in Kentucky. There are no cases of rescue in that State, and no extra police force is ever needed there for the execution of the law.

And how about Illinois? If fugitive slaves escape to the extreme northern part of Illinois, there is sometimes difficulty in reclaiming them, though even there the law as a general rule is executed, while the whole of the southern part of the State is as true as Indiana. The population of southern Illinois habitually arrest fugitive slaves and send them back to Kentucky and Missouri without even waiting for their owners or anybody else to come in pursuit of them. This is notorious.

But how will it be if the Disunionists succeed in making the Ohio river the dividing line between a slaveholding and a non-slaveholding Confederacy? After the annihilation of the fugitive slave law by such a separation, would the Northern Confederacy under any circumstances pass another? Would there be, could there possibly be, a rendition of a solitary fugitive from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or any other free State? Would not every fugitive be as secure in every free State as he is now in Canada or Great Britain? When this should be the case, would there not be a general servile rush along the whole eight hundred miles of the Kentucky shore for the opposite shore? Would a shore police of even five thousand men suffice to arrest the black rush? Would not Kentucky be to all intents and purposes drained of slavery in six months by stampedes even if war should not hasten the result? And would not the fate of Kentucky be the fate of Missouri and Virginia and Maryland?

All these questions are easily answered. The cotton States are rushing forward with rash and blind precipitancy, utterly and criminally heedless of all the ruin they are aiming to bring upon States greater and more important than themselves.

The common property of the Union belongs to the South as well as the North. It has been bought with money out of the general fund, and to this fund the South has contributed her full least of it, her full proportion. We believe that the determination to defend their States from a hostile and formidable party, from which they apprehend dangers that we trust will never be realized.

Now, if the Southern States should secede, and a war should ensue, and the Federal Government should carry out their threats, a naval war is inevitable. After the independence of the Cotton States has become an irreversible fact by the abandonment of all hope of compromise, they will firmly demand the possession of their territorial strongholds; they will capture Forts Pickens and Sumter without waiting for a change in the national policy, and proceed to exercise control over their own commerce as *de facto* and *de jure* an independent nation. The attempt to restrain them or blockade their ports, if such aunwise folly be attempted to gratify partisan spite, will immediately cause a war upon the ocean. A Northern navy will attempt a blockade, but a swarm of privateers, under the Southern flag, will prey upon Northern commerce. The idle and starving seamen of the North will enlist by hundreds and thousands wherever the prospect of plunder is most inviting.

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☞ A Massachusetts paper says that the law of that State should pronounce everything like aid and comfort to the South an act of treason, and make it death without benefit of clergy. It would probably be no great hardship even to a traitor in his last extremity to be denied the benefit of some of the Massachusetts clergy.

☞ Ex-Secretary Floyd says that he will not, if God helps him, permit Mr. Lincoln to be President of the United States. Can't you help yourself, Governor, as you did when you were in arm's length of the public money?

☞ A South Carolina paper advised the State to adopt a flag with the cross upon it, the emblem of the Christian religion. But she has adopted the Crescent, the emblem of Mahomedanism.

☞ Many of the South Carolinians not only have Yankee arms in their hands when they muster in warlike parade but Yankee arms around their necks in the privacy of their own homes.

☞ The fruits of Secession, which South Carolina thought so beautiful and tempting, turn out to be apples of Sodom. We hope she may enjoy the pies and dumplings they will make.

Mr. Lincoln will leave here on the 11th or 12th of February, and monster demonstrations will mark his passage as well.—*Springfield paper.*

There is danger that a still wilder "monster" demonstration will mark his arrival at Washington.

☞ The students of the Nashville Medical College have presented a gold-headed cane to Gen. Jo. Lane. Pity the General's own head isn't of as much account as the cane's.

☞ Kentucky is determined to resist aggression and maintain her rights, but she does not see in the conduct of the Northern States any good cause for her making an ass of herself.

☞ Why didn't South Carolina, instead of choosing the rattlesnake as her emblem, take the cotton-mouthed snake? The latter is quite as venomous as the former.

☞ Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists may be great enemies of each other, but both are far greater enemies of themselves.

☞ Those fellows who go for submitting unconditionally to South Carolina have the impudence to call other people submissionists.

☞ A letter-writer says that Gov. Floyd is subject to fits of abstraction. Certainly the public money was when he was Secretary.

☞ The Charleston Mercury says that "South Carolina is a law to herself." Many would like to see that law *executed*.

☞ We are considerably afraid that the only strong government now in this nation is that of South Carolina.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE EXTRA SESSION.

ROOM 40 CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.

Since I have been in Frankfort, I have had the curiosity to visit the Penitentiary here for the first time. The appropriation of some $50,000 voted last session has been judiciously expended, and I do not know a similar institution which possesses better advantages for working the convicts. Col. Jerry Smith, the present keeper, is a great favorite with all the unfortunates under his charge, and they express themselves in terms of the utmost affection and kindness for him. He has a daughter, too, who, from the representations made to me, must be to this prison-house what Florence Nightingale was to the hospitals of the Crimea. She is "the angel of the Penitentiary, and wheresoever and wherever woman's soft touch is required to ease pain, or her patient endurance to watch over the couch of sickness, she is always ready to perform her mission of mercy. I have heard stories told about this Penitentiary in the olden time, of cruelty and fiendish malevolence, that make my blood curdle, but if you go into the work-shops now and engage in conversation with the prisoners you will hear no complaint; on the contrary, they are all working with the greatest assiduity to help "Col. Jerry" along with what they regard as the bad contract he made with the State to support the whole system for $12,000 a year. My readers are aware that Miss Dix, the philanthropist, has been on a visit to this city, and although the happy changes in the mode of conducting our Penitentiary will alter most materially the usual sphere of her labors for the amelioration of prison discipline, still the influence of her persuasion and the blessings of her noble, womanly mission will not be lost. I have often wished her God-speed in her generous work, and I am glad to know that she has made a most happy and salutary impression upon all the members of the Legislature.

I do not know whether the present session will be distinguished for any legislation on banks, but Mr. Johnson, from the Joint Committee, has reported a bill which contains some important features. It legalizes the reissue by the banks of notes, in notes not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, four millions of dollars, redeemable in gold or silver at the expiration of ten years from the date of reissue, the amount to be issued in proportion to the capital stock actually paid in to the Commercial, Southern, People's, Louisville, Kentucky, Farmers', Northern, and Ashland Banks. The reissue is to be designated by writing or stamping on the face of each note "Reissued this, the — day of —, 1861," and countersigned by the cashier. Within three months it shall be the duty of the banks to loan to the citizens of each of the ten Congressional districts, upon new accommodations, in sums of not more than one thousand dollars to each applicant, to be repaid in calls of not more than ten per cent. upon the original amount loaned for the first two one hundred and twenty days the loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent. for each one hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount not less than $240,000 to each Congressional district, *provided*, that, if there should not be sufficient satisfactory applications for the amount to which any district may be entitled before the first day of July next, then the banks may lend in larger sums than one thousand dollars: *And provided further*. That if the banks fail to make the loans provided for, within the time stated, for the want of proper and satisfactory applications, then the bank shall have the benefit of the provisions of the act, in case they shall make the loans to the amount named in the year 1861. The bill makes it the duty of the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Ashland to make the loans in their respective districts, and since the Southern Bank and the People's Bank in districts two and three; the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville in districts four, five, and seven; and the Farmers' Bank and Northern Bank in districts six, eight, and ten.

It is made the duty of the banks, in making the loans provided for, to divide the sum going to each district among the several counties of such district, in proportion to the number of voters in each county respectively as near as may be, *provided*, that if there be not good and satisfactory applications from any county for the full amount to which such county is entitled within ninety days from the 1st of March, 1861, then the banks may lend the remainder of the share of such county to citizens of other counties in the same district. It is also made the duty of the president and directors of the banks named to make known to the Governor of this Commonwealth, within a certain time from the date of the act, whether or not they accept its provisions, and undertake to make the loans as herein required; and in the event that one half of said loans, and six hundred thousand dollars, to be loaned in districts one, two, and three, be not undertaken to be made by the banks located in said districts, then the bank shall have the benefit of the provisions of the act, as fully as though it had undertaken to make the loans to all of the districts in the State, the act shall be binding and obligatory as to such banks thus accepting the provisions of the act, in the same extent and manner as if accepted by all. The re-issue provided for in the act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to and from the State of Kentucky.

In the House this morning the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, of Warren county, Representative elect in the Confederate Houses, resigned, was qualified and took his seat.

Speaker Merriweather rose to a personal matter, and called attention to a recent letter in the Louisville Democrat, which accused him of having "smothered a petition" presented to him to offer to the House. The facts were that the petition was handed to him by the correspondent of that paper, and without the expression of a wish that it should be read, or if such request were made it escaped the notice of the Speaker, who, as the petition was handed to him while presiding over the House. The uniform custom of the House has been to refer all petitions, without reading them, to appropriate committees, and this one was given that direction in conformity thereto. The Speaker disclaimed any wish to stifle the expression of public opinion, and he hoped his young friend who made the charge would correct it in justice to both.

Mr. Geiger presented the petition of citizens of Jefferson county, asking the Legislature to submit all their action to the people; to call no Convention for purposes of secession, and to request Congress to amend the Federal Constitution on the Crittenden basis.

The Senate bill to allow the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company to appeal from decisions of Justices of the Peace in sums under five dollars was passed finally.

Mr. F. Neil, of Shelby, from the Committee on Banks, laid before the House a correspondence with the banks in relation to measures of financial relief. I give such answers as I have time to copy to-day.

The Bank of Louisville, in reply to the inquiry of the Committee, whether or not any legislative action is necessary to enable the banks of the Commonwealth to furnish relief to the community, says though its President, Josh. B. Bowles, Esq., that it is unable to make a suggestion that would contribute to increase its circulation, which is already too large. It has great objections to suspension under almost any circumstance, but contingencies may arise that would require it.

M. C. Johnson, Esq., President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in response to the same inquiry, writes that the circulation of the banks of issue in Kentucky on the 1st inst. exceeded ten millions of dollars, of which about nine and a half millions were in the hands of the community. He the security of this circulation and of their deposits the banks at the same time hold coin. Eastern exchange, and notes of other banks to the amount of six and a half millions. In ordinary times the circulation and deposits are regarded as properly secured by thirty-three per cent of cash means, if the other resources are in a sound condition and reasonably available. The banks are consequently in condition to expand quite considerably their circulation, if there were no dangers threatening the country, and the community required these dangers so numerous that all the monetary business of the country has become stagnant, buying and selling have nearly ceased except in articles having a foreign market or in those of actual necessity. Money does not circulate, but is hoarded in the hands in which it may happen to be, and private credit, especially of the trading community, is so impaired that only in exceptional cases can money be borrowed at articles bought on time. This does not arise from any deficiency in the amount of the circulation. On the 1st of July last, the circulation was smaller than it is at present, yet no deficiency was felt and times were easy. In many of the States the experiment has been tried of enlarging the circulation and depreciating it by a suspension of specie redemption, but so far without any benefit to business, as can now be learned from the prices of currency in new round and is held by the community in almost perfect confidence, but should the banks attempt any considerable expansion during the present civil commotions, in which it is felt that Kentucky is in great danger of being involved, and the perils of which are far greater to her than to any other State, the public confidence would be so impaired as to cause runs upon the banks to such an extent that in a short time there would be a very great contraction, instead of expansion of the circulation. The Banks are deeply interested in preserving the solvency of the community, as upon that solvency their security mainly depends. They have consequently every inducement of interest, both as to security and profit, to enlarge their business and relieve the country, the first moment that there appears a reasonable chance of being able to do so. But as the causes of the present financial pressure are entirely outside of all Bank operations or commercial transactions, the Bank managers feel a painful consciousness of their inability to furnish relief whilst these causes continue. He is therefore unable to suggest any legislative action that would enable the Banks to increase their business and thereby enlarge the circulating medium to the community except such action as shall bear upon the *causes* of the financial and business troubles, and tend either to remove them or relieve this State from the dangers they foreshadow. Mr. Johnson suggests that it would assist his Bank as it would all of the Banks of Kentucky and Louisville, in keeping up their present circulation, and probably to some extent in enlarging it, to restore to them during the present crisis, and for a limited period the right of issuing small notes under the denomination of five dollars, such as the other Banks of the State have, but of which the three Banks above named were deprived in 1858. Such notes are not generally assorted and used in runs for coin, and are consequently regarded as free from danger.

Messrs. James Tralue and H. A. Griswold, as a committee from the Bank of Kentucky, in the temporary absence of the President, have replied to the Bank Committee. They ask whether the present aggregate circulation of our Banks is or is not as high as is required at this time by the business and wants of the community? To answer this, they compare this amount, in the first place, with the entire bank circulation of the United States, and in the second place, with that of the surrounding States, as these comparisons ought to afford some grounds for forming an opinion as to whether Kentucky has now a greater circulation than she is entitled to or the contrary. On Jan. 1, 1860 the entire bank circulation of the United States was $207,102,000, which was certainly much reduced by the political and financial troubles of the year, so that on the 1st of Jan., 1861, we cannot estimate it at over $180,000,000. It may be assumed that Kentucky is entitled to one-thirtieth part of this amount, so that judging from this comparison, she has already a larger currency than she wants. In a comparison with neighboring States, it is found that Illinois, exceeding us in population about 50 ¾ cent., exceeds us in circulation about 29 ½ cent.; her last returns showing $12,000,000. But this amount is so far in excess of her wants that it has been, and law is, depreciated 5 to 10 ¾ cent., and is only kept afloat by being, for all practical purposes, irredeemable. As compared with Ohio and Indiana, the bank circulation of Kentucky far exceeds that of either, though both of them surpass us in population, wealth, and value of products, and are consequently entitled to, and are able to sustain a proportionally greater volume of currency, while Tennessee, not much, if any, inferior to us in resources and business, had, on the 1st of Nov. last, a bank circulation of only $3,060,000, which, though small, has doubtless been somewhat lessened. From these comparisons the inference is that Kentucky now has as large a circulating medium as can be kept afloat, and that any attempt to increase its volume must result in its rapid depreciation, and the loss of confidence in gold. This inference is confirmed by the actual bank movements of the present season. During the fall months the Bank of Kentucky discounted paper and bought bills with much liberality, and its circulation in consequence for a time ran up with rapidity. But the notes would not stay out, and soon began to pour back even faster than they had been issued; and in spite of utmost efforts, the circulation of this State is now at a lower point than at any previous time since the panic of 1857. The present contraction, inflicting such severe pressure upon the public, is the result of no design or action on the part of the bank to increase its issues, but has followed persistent efforts to increase them. The measures suggested for the relief of this pressure seem to be substantially two, viz: 1st, Suspension of specie payments, and 2d, Increase of banking capital. The Directors of the Bank of Kentucky believe that neither of these measures would be beneficial. An immediate and disastrous result of suspension would be the destruction of the high credit that our money now enjoys in the neighboring States, and its inevitable return at a redemption at some point or in some shape. This redemption, which could not be refused without ruinous depreciation, would hamper the banks, exhaust their immediate resources, and paralyze further efforts to relieve home necessities. Suspension has of late been frequently tried as a remedy for financial distress; but it is believed that in every case the result has been an aggravation of the evil. The relief has been transient, followed by increased suffering, an added burden of debt, and all the evils of a depreciated currency.

Will an increase of banking capital enlarge the circulating medium of the State? Political economy teaches that the volume of currency which a community can sustain is not an accidental or unlimited quantity, but is controlled by laws, and depends upon the public wealth, credit, industry, commercial activity, and other productive forces. Of course whenever the circulating medium ceases to part of credit in the form of paper money, a sound condition and reasonably available. The banks are consequently in condition to expand quite considerably their circulation, if there were no dangers threatening the country, and the community required these dangers so numerous that all the monetary business of the country has become stagnant, buying and selling have nearly ceased except in articles having a foreign market or in those of actual necessity. Money does not circulate, but is hoarded in the hands in which it may happen to be, and private credit, especially of the trading community, is so impaired that only in exceptional cases can money be borrowed or

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 8 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Louis. Cincinnati and Chicago Express ..... 6:00 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express. 8:50 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express ..... 8:50 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, December 19, 1860, trains will leave new Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail ..... 10:15 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express ..... 10:15 P. M.
Through Accommodation ..... 3:15 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express ..... 6:00 A. M.
Accommodation ..... 1:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail ..... 7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at ..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 3 at ..... 2:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at ..... 5:50 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mail Train No. 1 ..... 7:45 A. M.
Express Train No. 3 (Sundays excepted) ..... 7:00 P. M.
Nashville Branch No. 3 ..... 2:15 P. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 1 ..... 7:15 A. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 3 ..... 2:15 P. M.
Memphis Branch No. 1 ..... 7:00 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.—The special message of the President, transmitted to Congress yesterday, which will be found in our dispatches this morning, will attract attention.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT—*Monday, January 28.*—The tribunal, Hon. Andrew Monroe, presiding, was in session yesterday.

Albert Fisk and Simon Roser took the final oath and were admitted to citizenship. Isabella James was appointed guardian of her child Julia E. James, with James Gray as security. Richard Stinson filed petition for a license to keep a tavern at Johnsontown—was laid over one week. Mary E. Craddock, administrator of P. D. Craddock, filed a re-pense to the rule against her for a settlement. Rule continued two weeks. Will of Bernard Wermers proved and admitted to record. Henry Wiseman qualified as executor, with Neicoff and Helena Wiseman as security. Will of Andrew Brennan proved and admitted to record. Ordered that the justices of the peace composing the Levy Court of Jefferson county, be cited to meet on Monday, February 11th. J. C. Webb was appointed Guardian for Theophila B. McDonald and Sarah A. McDonald, infan; orphans of W. C. McDonald, deceased, with Francis McDonald as his security.

On motion said Webb is allowed to expend for the support and education of said wards, $200 over and above their income for the year 1861. Ordered that all guardians who have settled with this Court more than fourteen months since and have not settled their accounts, and all guardians who have not settled their accounts within two years past, be required now to make settlement with the Commissioners of this Court, and upon their failure so to do within thirty days, rule and attachments will issue against them and a fine imposed under the statute. (See Revised Statutes, Stanton's edition, pages 822 and 578.) Robert A. Watts was qualified as a Notary Public.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Considerable excitement has been created in certain circles on account of the arrest of a number of small tradesmen, charged with receiving property which had been stolen by Landon and Lee, two free negroes, whose arrest we announced yesterday. John C. Krauss, Wm. Lowry, Henry Rhone, Benj. Lippmann, Chas. Gugelberger, and Jos. Pfeiffar were the individuals arrested. The examination of the accused before Judge Johnston yesterday was protracted, his Honor holding Krauss, Lowry, and Pfeiffer to bail for their appearance in the Criminal Court. The examination of Rhone and Gugelberger will be resumed this morning. In connection with these cases, John G. Vogel, a peddler, was arrested in the Court-room on a charge of perjury.

EPIDEMIC AT WESTPORT, KY.—We have received, from Dr. H. G. Duerson, an interesting account of an obscure and irregular but fatal epidemic at Westport, Oldham county, Ky., which commenced about the first of January, presenting in its first attacks symptoms of tonsilitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, cholera, &c., without any scarlet rash upon the surface, but a bright premonitory in other cases the usual symptoms of scarlet fever. The cases were very fatal, but the epidemic has subsided, and health prevails at present. These obscure forms of scarlatina, in which the morbid action does not determine to the surface, are very embarrassing and difficult of treatment.

CONVICTS AT FRANKFORT.—The total number of convicts at present in the penitentiary at Frankfort is 316, of whom 22 are negroes. The crimes for which they were committed are: murder 7, manslaughter 36, grand larceny 119, horse stealing 46, mail-robbing 2, incest 1, passing counterfeit money 26, attempt to kill 4, enticing slaves 9, burglary 26, arson 8, rape 3, shooting 2, counterfeiting 8, forgery 2, sodomy 8, false pretenses 8, carrying concealed weapons 2, attempt to commit rape 1, attempt at poison 1. There are 87 convicts whose term will expire during the present year, six having been released on Monday last.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE POOR.—We have already alluded to the entertainment to be given by the German musical societies and the Turners' Association, on Wednesday evening next, the 16th prox., at Masonic Temple. We have the pleasure to lay the programme before our readers this morning, which is one of the most pleasing and varied ever offered in a Louisville public. Tickets are for sale by Messrs. J. W. Clarke and P. M. Jones, on Fourth street.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.—We noticed in the Circuit Court Room yesterday a petition, signed by a large majority of the bar, praying that his Honor Judge Muir to adjourn the civil docket of the Court until the May term. We think this course advisable and eminently commendable at this time of general embarrassment among business men.

THE THEATRE.—The management is determined that theatre-goers shall not lack for attractions, the charming Webb sisters having been engaged for the week. They will appear this evening in no less than three pieces—"The Wandering Boys, or the Castle of Olivia," "The Manager's Daughter," and "Mischief Making."

CLOTHING FOUND.—A lot of female wearing apparel was found yesterday in the rear of Captain A. C. Harig's lock manufactory, which the owner may obtain by applying at the office of the Chief of Police.

STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.—A horse stolen by the notorious horse thief, Edward Metz, the property of Milton Culbertson, has been recovered and restored to its owner by Officer Reaugh.

LARCENY.—Eliza Jane Vandergraft was arrested by Deputy Marshal Johnston yesterday on the charge of stealing a lot of clothing from Eveline J. Coons.

☞ The Sheriff of Hickman county passed through the city yesterday with four convicts for the Penitentiary at Frankfort.

☞ Thanks to Messrs. Overmyer and Sullivan, of the Adams Express Company, for papers in advance of the mails.

☞ Laura Lewis was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a cloak from a negro woman up town.

ANOTHER WINDFALL.—The Cincinnati Enquirer is pleased to chronicle the fact that a lady of that city has lately fallen heir to an immense Cuban estate, valued at not less than $100,000. The name of the lucky person is Vandegrift, wife of B. B. Vandegrift, Esq., of the Fourth Ward. The lady inherited the fortune from a relative who lately deceased in the island of Cuba, and among other stipulations of the will is a codicil requiring the legatee to reside upon the island. Mr. Vandegrift is winding up his affairs in Cincinnati preparatory to removing with his family to Cuba.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train going north, on the Paris and Indianapolis Railroad, met with a serious accident on Saturday. The bridge over Cicero creek gave way as the train was passing over it, and four or five cars were tumbled into the stream. The Indianapolis Sentinel says that no lives were lost, but the cars were completely wrecked.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An extra freight train, which was despatched from Nashville on Sunday, was thrown from the track between Sandersonville and Hendersonville the same day. No lives were lost by the accident, although two or three cars were demolished and three or four others were ditched.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.—In the Ohio Legislature on Saturday Mr. Nigh, Republican, offered a resolution appointing Thomas Ewing, W. S. Groesbeck, Dan. R. Tilden, David Tod, and Joseph R. Swan Commissioners for the State, in compliance with the Virginia resolutions. The resolution was laid over. The Governor sent to the Senate the Tennessee resolutions.

MAIL ROBBERY.—James M. Mitchell, deputy postmaster at Brockville, Bracken county, Ky., had a preliminary examination before U. S. Commissioner C. J. Clarke, yesterday charged with robbing the mails, and required to give bond in $1,500 to answer in the Federal Court.

THE DUNN-KENT AFFAIR.—The personal difficulty between Dunn, of Indiana, and Rust, of Arkansas, has been settled by Hindman, of Ark., and Sherman, of Ohio, who reported "no cause of quarrel." That was certainly one of the best reasons in the world for not fighting.

RECOGNITION OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—On Thursday last the Toronto (Canada) Leader made a sort of semi-official announcement of the intention of the British government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed.

THE FLORIDA COMMISSIONERS.—The Government at Washington has intimated that no audience will be given to the commissioners from Florida, sent there to negotiate for the surrender of the Federal forts to the Florida authorities.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Ellenville, in Ulster county, New York, and vicinity, has for some time past been flooded with counterfeit coin to such an extent that it is believed by many that a mint is in operation in the neighborhood.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. H. Nixon, who resides two miles from Salem, in Washington county, Ind., fell in contact with a circular saw at a saw-mill, and was horribly mangled, one of his legs being sawed almost in two.

☞ Capt. McHenry is forming a military company in Daviess county, which will soon be mustered into the State Guard.

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND FRAUD.—There are rumors that Ex-Secretary Floyd issued acceptances to the amount of nearly a million dollars, in addition to those already discovered, and still we learn from the Washington correspondence of "Occasional" to Forney's Press that the abstraction of the bonds of the Indian Trust Fund has almost been lost sight of in the exciting events transpiring since its discovery, and that the parties implicated are taking advantage of the seeming indifference about the matter to escape punishment. Russell is out on bail, and is bringing every influence to bear to prevent the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia finding a true bill against Bailey for the theft and himself as an accomplice. Bailey is still in jail, being unable to procure bail, and is loud in denunciation of Ex-Secretary Thompson and a number of Senators, threatening to disclose certain transactions in which they have been engaged, and in which the interests of the Government have suffered, even more criminal than the one for which he is held. Gordon F. Bailey, it will be remembered, is a nephew of Gov. Floyd, the ex-Secretary of War, who is directly implicated in the abstraction of the bonds, he having accepted the drafts of Russell on which they were paid out by Bailey. This same correspondence calls attention to a curious fact connected with this matter, which goes strongly towards showing that Gov. Floyd long meditated obtaining possession of these bonds, and the evidence is found in the Congressional Globe of the last session of the 35th Congress. From this it appears that an amendment was introduced in the Senate to the Indian Appropriation bill, disconnecting the whole Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, and placing it under the charge of the War Department, and "Occasional" is informed that Gov. Floyd showed great anxiety to have this amendment adopted by the House of Representatives, and was present in that body during its consideration, urging his friends to support it, but, principally through the opposition of Hon. John B. Haskin, it was lost. The suspicions of Mr. Haskin that the Secretary of War desired to have this Indian Bureau placed under his care for no good purpose are clearly shown in his remarks on the occasion. When speaking of the amendment he said:

I am opposed to this kind of legislation, because I think it is indirect, covert, and mean. In the Constitution of the State which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, we have a provision that no bill shall be passed which at a general nature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be specified in its title. This, sir, a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes." Now, if the Constitution of the United States contains a similar provision to the one in the Constitution of New York, to which I have referred, in my judgment a grand deal of immorality and corruption would be prevented. This section has been interpolated by the Senate into an appropriation bill, and by it one of the departments of this Government is to be materially changed. I am not about to point out any recommendation of such change by our venerable President in his message.

Sir, I am not willing to cast my vote of mine, to say that I have confidence in the War Department, and have not confidence in the Department of the Interior. The War Department, under its present head, Judge Floyd, during the last twelve months, has spent more money than was ever expended during a like period under any former Secretary of War—more than during the late war. You are to judge of the expenditures of that department for the next two years by its expenditures during the two last, its expenditures during the four years of the previous administration. Why $12,342,578, the expenses of the department in the years 1816, 47, '48 and '49, under Mr. Marcy, and when the country was engaged in the brilliant war with Mexico. Sir, I am opposed to conferring upon that department additional patronage, and I believe, from the discussion, that this is a mere strife for patronage. It has already proved, by its enormous expenses in relation to the Utah war, that it should not have this additional power conferred upon it.

Thus defeated in obtaining legal and direct control of the coveted plunder, he craftily contrived to have his nephew Bailey appointed the custodian of these bonds, without a single check, security, or responsibility, and, as the necessary sequence, nearly a million of dollars, if not full two millions, have been stolen. Before the amazing turpitude and cool villainy of this act, the sale of Fort Snelling, the purchase of Willitt's Point, the contracts for flour and for mules, sink into comparative insignificance, and it is not surprising that the public officer cognizant and assenting to them should close his career as a traitor to the country, and, like Benedict Arnold, escape as soon as his spy is arrested.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, Jan. 28.*—Wm. Lowry, Michael Farrow, John Downing, and James Cusick released from the workhouse.

Casper Rider, stealing a watch from Peter Vanhue. Continued until to-morrow.

George Pierce, stealing a coat from N. P. Kendrick. Committed to jail in default of $400 bail to answer a charge of felony at the May term of the Circuit Court.

Michael Conrad and John Gillian each gave $100 bail for the good behavior of themselves and families six months.

Herman Klein, obtaining money under false pretences from Wm. Lowry. Discharged.

Lindsay Stewart (f. m. c.), stealing various articles of clothing, &c., from James Todd, Mrs. Sarah Gamble, D. C. Illspaugh, Wm. McGowan, James D. Owen, and Theodore Bardell. Committed to jail in default of $2000 bail, to answer six charges of felony at the next May term of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

David, a slave of Isaac Everett, charged with assisting a slave to escape. Discharged.

Joseph Pfeiffer, John C. Krauss, Henry Rhone, Chas. Gugleberger, Wm. Lowry, and Benjamin Lipman, receiving property stolen by Lindsay Stewart, f. m. c., knowing it to be stolen. Bail in the sum of $400 required of Pfeiffer to answer a charge of felony at the next term of the Circuit Court. All the others, John C. Krauss gave bond in $300 and Wm. Lowry in $400 to answer in the Criminal Court. The examination of Chas. Gugelberger and Henry Rhone was continued until to-morrow.

Reuben Mason, f. m. c., suspected felon. Sent to the workhouse in default of $100 bail to answer an indictment for vagrancy.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN MARBY COUNTY, TENN.—The community of Maury county, Tenn., have just been subjected to a heavy swindle by Sam. Jones, Deputy Sheriff, who absconded last Monday week with over $100,000. Mr. Jones stood high in the community, and enjoyed the implicit confidence of every one. He had been twice elected Sheriff though opposed in politics to the dominant party.

The means adopted by the swindler were very novel and deliberate. He forged judgments upon good men in the county, and sold them to capitalists at a discount of twenty-five per cent., at the same time agreeing to collect them without charge. He was engaged for several weeks in selling these fictitious judgments. Shortly before he left, he also borrowed money from several parties. One gentleman in Mount Pleasant is mulcted for $25,000, and others in different parts of the county, in amounts from $10,000 down to a few hundreds, the aggregate reaching over $100,000.

Mr. Jones abandoned his wife and six children. His wife, we learn, is absolutely deranged on account of the affair.

No clue to the direction which he has taken has been obtained. The fraud, indeed, was not discovered until last Wednesday.

EMIGRATION MEETING IN DAVIESS COUNTY.—We learn from the Owensboro (Ky.) Shield, that, at a meeting of the citizens of Daviess county, at Whitesville, on Saturday, 19th instant, Isaac Bay was called to the chair and Tomas Sutton was appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting were stated, appropriate and patriotic addresses were made by Jno. H. McHenry, jr., and Geo. H. Yeaman; and on motion to that effect the resolutions of the two Union Conventions at Louisville, embracing the Crittenden amendments, were unanimously ratified. Whereupon the meeting, which was large and very earnest in feeling, adjourned.

UNION IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner learns from private letters that the Union sentiment is on the increase in East Tennessee, and that no disunionist will be elected to the Convention from that section.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Mr. A. J. Bass, formerly a resident of Tuscumbia, Ala., was killed by an accidental shot from a pistol in the hands of a Mr. Crowly of Huntsville, in Decatur, last week.

MORE SOUTHERN MARKETS SEIZED.—Twenty-five cases of muskets shipped for Savannah, Ga., were seized on board the schooner Caspian at N. York on Wednesday, and sent to the arsenal.

CHURCH BURNED.—The Baptist Church in Indianapolis was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FELICIANA, Ky., Jan. 18, 1861.

To-day, according to previous announcement, a large portion of the citizens of this part of Graves county met in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Feliciana, Ky., for the purpose of listening to an address from Dr. Cops, who has left the quietude of his rural home to canvass this county in defence of the Union. The Doctor, though unaccustomed to public speaking, spoke fervently and eloquently in favor of the perpetuation of our blood-bought Confederacy. He painted in graphic colors the direful consequences of a disunion, and showed all the concomitant evils that will come of it: bankruptcy, war, rapine, and misery. After his truly impolitic address, the meeting was organized by calling E. Crutchfield to the chair, and appointing W. A. Pirtle secretary. The Doctor then read those patriotic resolutions, as adopted by the Democratic and Union Conventions at Louisville on the 8th of January, for ratification or rejection. The President then called for the vote on the resolutions, desiring all voting *pro* to occupy one side of the house, and those voting *con* the other, when, to the surprise of all, a very large majority of the votes tendered them. The Secessionists, seeing themselves in a slim minority, took to their heels and left the house *instanter*, amid the shouts and acclamations of the Unionists. "Such a getting down stairs you never saw the like."

On motion, it was moved that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the editors of the Louisville Journal and Democrat, with the request that they publish the same in their papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. CRUTCHFIELD, President.
W. A. PIRTLE, Secretary.

[Washington Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1861.

The condition of affairs here is more than ever full of promise of a peaceful solution of our domestic difficulties. Now that all immediate apprehension of actual hostilities and collisions between the Federal and State forces has been allayed, members who have hitherto seemed indifferent as to the result, or unable to determine what course should be pursued, are addressing themselves earnestly to the work of composing existing difficulties. The tone of the speeches of Sherard Clemens and Millson, of Virginia, and Etheridge, of Tennessee, has quieted, to some extent, the growing spirit of resentment among Northern men, and the unexpected moderation of the remarks of the radical Owen Lovejoy, have induced Southern men to hope that something may yet be done to avert a separation of the sections and the direful consequences. Many conservative Republicans, prominent among whom are Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are marshalling the Republican forces in favor of a settlement of the Territorial question upon a modification of the plan proposed by Mr. Crittenden. The proposition known as the Adams' plan finds most favor among Northern men. It is deemed less obnoxious to the North than the extension of the Missouri Compromise line, and secures practically to the South, in reference to our existing territories, all that could be expected to be derived from the extension of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., through the territories as a division between the free and slave territory. It is probable that either this proposition of Mr. Adams or that of the Border States caucus, which originated with Mr. Harris, of Maryland, will be made the basis of the final adjustment. Both are simply modifications of the Crittenden resolutions on the subject, and it is believed either will be cheerfully accepted by the old patriots as a substitute for his own.

The Crittenden resolutions will not be finally acted upon until some other measure of compromise or adjustment, acceptable at least to the majority of the Representatives of the Border States, shall have been agreed to by a sufficient number from both sections to insure its prompt passage in both Houses of Congress. There exists on all sides an honest disposition to agree upon some fair and just terms of settlement, and if the seceding States would cease their open rebellion against the Government and their occupancy of Government property and come forward with a sincere disposition to treat as equals in the Union for a proper adjustment of all pending difficulties, the matter would soon be peacefully arranged and the country would be enabled at once to resume its wonted progress and prosperity.

The rumor that intelligence has been received from Kentucky that the Legislature has declined to order convention, and has disapproved of Secession as a remedy for Southern grievances, has afforded great gratification to all the friends of the Union and the Constitution. As in the case of Georgia, the most strenuous efforts are being made to influence the election of delegates to the State Convention in Virginia and promote the election of avowed Secessionists. It will be remembered that just previous to the election of the Georgia Convention false telegraphic despatches were sent forward by Toombs and others intended to produce a sensation and to influence them to do you.

HALL & HARRIS.

☞ HARRINGTON'S CARPET LINING DEPOT is on the south side of Fourth street, between Main and Market streets. HUGH WILKINS.

To the Ladies.

LATE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING.

Received this morning—

Fancy Silks, Velours,
Trish Poplins,
Evening Silks.
Rept Merinoes,
Brocade Poplins,
Elegant Velvet Cloaks,
Silk and Cloth Cloaks,

Embracing a variety of new and popular styles. For barrains and the best styles, call early.

G. B. TAHE,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
a21 3d

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

MR. T. LOSTON ..... Sole Lessee.
MR. CARY ..... Manager.
THOS. I. CARY ..... Treasurer.

PERSONS OF ANNOYANCE. Hyer Sisters and Pappitte Sisters, Miss Ada Webb, Mr. Walcot, and Private Reserved, Colored Boxes 38c; Gallery 16c; Colored Gallery 12c.

THIS MISERABLE WORLD.

THIS EVENING (Tuesday), Jan. 29, will be performed the Drama in three acts, entitled MAN RULING, OR the Curse of Civilization. Or, three days and three nights in the Wilderness of Sin. Miss Ada Webb, Mr. Mordaunt Webb (Cousin Tobby), made his second debut of Fanny's, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Pappitte (Private Pappitte), THE MANAGER'S DAUGHTER—Miss Ada Webb. Miss Ada Webb, Mr. Mordaunt Webb, Mr. Walcot, and Mr. Pappitte. To conclude with the original Farce of MISCHIEF MAKING. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; to commence at seven o'clock. Box office will be open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., when seats may be secured.

GRAND CONCERT AND EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of the Poor

BY OUR

German Gymnastic & Musical SOCIETIES,

AT MASONIC TEMPLE,

On WEDNESDAY, February 6, 1861.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—Stabat Mater ..... by Weigl.
TWO SILVER BANDS.
2. Plastic Group ..... by Kuntz.
TURNERS.
a. The Olympic Council.
b. Jackson and Sullivan.
c. Triumph of Liberty.
3. Chorus—Der Verbannte Deutsche Herbt. ..... by Kuntz.
TROUBADOURS.
4. Plastic Group.
TURNERS.
a. Thorwaldsen's Studio.
b. Good-night.
c. Hermitage.
7. Chorus—Marsaglia (a Marchingit). ..... by Abt.
CONCORDIA.
8. Grand Chorus—Jagerlust—Alcohol (Hunters part song) ..... by Mendelsohn.
LUDERKRANZ.
ORPHEUS.
HERMANN.
CONCORDIA.
CECILIA.

PART II.

1. Overture—Romeo and Juliet ..... Bellini.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
2. Gymnastic Exercises.
TURNERS.
3. Solo and Chorus—The Sailor's Wife—Burlesque song.
By the ORPHEUS.
4. Fencing and Duelling.
TURNERS.
a. Sword Exercise.
b. Duel of two Jewish Students.
6. Chorus—Maidalene. ..... by Marschner.
CECILIA.
6. Tableau—Defeat of the Romans by the Germans, under Arminius, in the Teutoburger Forest.
TURNERS.
7. Grand Chorus—Sanct Cecilia Jubelfahrt ..... by Abt.
LUDERKRANZ.
ORPHEUS.
HERMANN.
CECILIA.
8. Tableau—Homage to Union and Liberty by Silence, Art, and Industry.
TURNERS.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Admission at 6 o'clock precisely. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

j29 did

A PARTY,

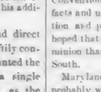
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR WILL BE GIVEN by the WASHINGTON SOCIAL CLUB, in the large hall of Masonic Temple, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 5. Tickets can be had at Frank, Kaufman's, and the Gymnasium, and at the door.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Fred. Kuleup, Jacob Volz, John B. Knox, and Jacob Meffert.

j26 did*

HAUPT'S

Louisville Silver Cornet Band.



Have the honor to respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity that they will open their Rooms for Private Parties, Serenades, &c., at short notice. We also have for sale the celebrated Band and the most perfect and beautiful Instrument for Private Parties, Balls, and Picnics, for which I will always furnish the latest and best Quadrille music and dances. Parties can be accommodated by a disciplined system, these Bills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each pack age, which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle contains 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for $1 and 6 postage stamps.

Sold by Raymond & Tyler and W. Springer & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; T. R. Austin, New Albany, Ind., and by all Druggists throughout the United States.

nov15 18dbdeodtweowly

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The following testimonial is conclusive of its efficacy in the case of

Baldness.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1859.

Gentlemen: When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the mean time I had tried a dozen different preparations, especially recommended for baldness, and all claiming to be infallible, without any benefit whatever.

The ladies of the household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did, to please them, not having, myself any faith in the preparations of nostrums for any baldness. In the course of one month, and my bald spot covered all over with young hair, about three-sights of an inch long, which appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

I think your Cocoaine is excellent. the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one which accomplishes more than it promises.

Very truly your obliged and obed't servant,

HENRY P. MERWIN.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston. m16dgw

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

DR. JAMES CLARKSON'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

The invaluable properties existing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Caution.

These pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each pack age, which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for $1 and 6 postage stamps.

Sold by Raymond & Tyler and W. Springer & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; T. R. Austin, New Albany, Ind., and by all Druggists throughout the United States.

nov15 18dbdeodtweowly

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. Spencer.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, SPICES WRAPPING PAPER, BLACKING, GLASSWARE, AND LIQUORS

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING (Tuesday), Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at my Auctionroom, No. 530 Main street, will be sold the usual assortment of articles found in my regular weekly line—among which will be a variety of the above-named goods. Special attention is called to the Molasses, Spices, and Tobacco.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER,
Auctioneer.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

WINTER DRY GOODS, WINTER CLOTHING, AND MILITARY BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at Auction rooms, No. 521 Main street, we will sell a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;
LADIES' ZEPHYR OPERA HOODS;
GENT'S READY-MADE WINTER CLOTHING;
WATER-PROOF AND TAPESTRY CARPET RAGS;
&c., &c.,
MILITARY BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

j26 d2

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES

By THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

OF

Wednesday & Thursday,

30th and 31st January, 1861,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

When will be sold, without reserve,

The Stock of a Wholesale Dry Goods House,

Consisting in part of Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Buttons, Small Wares, &c.

Also, Invoices Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Carpets, Umbrellas, &c.

ON THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

100 CASES PRIME DRY GOODS, BOOTS, AND BROGANS,

Suited to the best retail trade.

Also invoices of STOCK GOODS, &c.

Terms cash, bankable funds.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

12m41

SPECIAL

Two Days' Auction Sale

AT

L. KAHN & CO.'S,

404 Main st.,

(L. GRAUMAN ..... Auctioneer),

WILL SELL,

On Tuesday and Wednesday next,

JANUARY 29 AND 30,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock and continuing during the day,

ON TUESDAY—A new, large lot of goods (received direct last night by express), consisting in part of about 500 pieces of N. Hose; also, Silk Lace Neck Ties, Gents' Undersear, French Marseilles Red Quilts, Embroideries, Hdkfs, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' Merino Vests, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Linen Collars, Ladies' Skirts, and many other desirable articles, too numerous to mention.

ON WEDNESDAY—Several closing lots of Ready-Made Clothing, Ladies' Shoes and Rubbers, also Gents' Congress Gaiters, Cashmere Shawls, Merinoes, all Wool Flannels, Bed Ticking, Checks, &c.

N. B.—Splendid Linen Black Cloth, Duplexes English all Wool Broadcloth, 100 pieces different Styles and patterns of patmelts, also 20 pieces plain and fancy all Wool Cassimeres.

N. B.—50 dozen all sorts New York made Shirts will be included in this sale.

☞ The whole embracing a great variety of many choice and desirable Goods, to which we call the trade in general. Buyers will do well to attend this sale. The Goods will be sold freely and positively to pay each advancer.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

L. KAHN & CO.
j28 d2

AUCTION NOTICE.

Important and Peremptory

TRADE SALES OF HATS

In the City of New York

ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

JAMES H. PRENTICE

Will during the months of

February & March,

Sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, by Auction,

At the Store of the subscribers,

NO. 14 VESEY STREET,

In lots to suit purchasers, his entire stock, manufactured during the present season, consisting

6,000 CASES

Of every description of

Fur and Wool Hats,

All of which are for the best trade, and are of a quality and finish superior to any heretofore made. There will be

SIX SALES OF 1,000 CASES EACH,

TO BE MADE ON

THURSDAY, 15th, 21st, and 28th FEBRUARY,

AND

THURSDAY, 14th, 21st, and 28th of MARCH.

☞ Dealers may rest assured that the sales will take place on the days advertised, and that every case will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND, & WARRENS,
of York, Jan. 21, 1861. 21 eod&Mar20

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the Evening Bulletin.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Senate—Several communications were received from the Departments.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of New York, remonstrating against any subscriptions to or giving any protection to slavery in the Territories; also a petition of 700 citizens of New York praying for some adjustment of the difficulties.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill amendatory of the act of 1793 and the act of 1850, in relation to fugitive slaves, which was refarred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of Dr. Bale, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Company, held in California in 1858 and 1859, transmitting the proceedings of the Company and the petition asking for the passage of the Railroad bill.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Moses Davenport and others of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of a speedy passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wilson made some ironical remarks in favor of the petition, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Bigler presented a resolution in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

House—Mr. Rice presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston of various political opinions asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties, and a committee to whom it was entrusted asked that it be presented to the House, which was accordingly done. The petition was enclosed in an American flag, and its presentation caused applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Boston committee were in the gallery during the proceedings. The petition was laid on the table in order to be printed.

Mr. John Cochrane introduced Mr. Bigler's proposition for taking a census of the people of the several States on the amendments to the Constitution. He said it was necessary to ballot upon the proposition suggested, provided he could be assured they would not struggle it; when it was referred to a special committee of five on the President's special message.

Mr Campbell presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution and the Union and repugnance to secession, and pledging the support of that State in such a manner and to such an extent as may be required for the maintenance of the laws, &c., which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Florence presented a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. He wanted to pass it to-day, as there was a necessity for doing something immediately for conciliation and peace. Referred to the Select Committee of five.

[Herald's Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln at Springfield within the past week, that the latter, in discussing the existing political affairs, expressed himself as follows: I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the forts of this Government to which it has a constitutional right, because, whatever I might think of the right of the war measures proposed before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace, for the future both of the Government and the Democratic party, as suicidal. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit and positively injurious to the system.

13 dim

☞ Something to restore; and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

☞ We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Cathartic Pills in another column. ja13 deod&weowly

☞ Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., the well-known chemist of New England, desires us to state as a caution to the public and his friends, that he does not travel the country to practice medicine for the treatment of disease. The sick are the last people in the world who should be deceived, and it is eminently proper they should be warned against mistaking any other stimulus the same or a similar name for him.

mh4 dim

What shall I do for my Hair? — Use LYON'S KATHAIRON, beyond question the best preparation ever made. It is a most delightful dressing, and restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair and imparts a delightful odor. It immediately removes dandruff, and for children it is unequaled. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 355 Broadway, New York. Price 50 cents, bankable funds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE, No. 517 FOURTH STREET.

We shall continue the sale of our desirable stock of goods under the above name, consisting of Calicoes, merinos, and every kind of dress goods at twenty per cent less than can be bought in any market; also, linen diapers, sheeting, and shirtings; also, carpets, oil cloths, window shades, &c., selling at very low prices.

j28 dtf S. BAKER & CO.

☞ The best pictures in every style known to the photographic art, for less money, is made at Elrod's, No. 469 Main st., below Fourth, Italiographs. j28 dtf*

FLAG DEPOT.—Union flags of every description can be had at the establishment of H. Wilkins, 218 Fourth street, between Main and Market. Flags made to order promptly. j26 d&Sw1

NEW GOODS.—Guthrie & Brothers are receiving their second importation of dry goods, bought since the decline, which enables them to sell at prices much lower than usual rates. Rept Valours in all colors, French and Irish Poplins, all grades, new prints, Merinoes, Black Poplins, and Mourning Goods, Evening Silks, Hosiery, &c.

This is a rare chance for choice goods at very low prices. n6 dtf

A CARD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Oct. 2, 1860.

To Mr. Hugh Wilkins:

The carpet lining put down for us by you is the only thing that will keep the dust out, and we could care to have put under our carpets. So much are we pleased with it

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Savannah News publishes the following:

ATLANTA GA., Jan. 31.

To the Clergy of the Prot. Ep. Church in the Diocese of Georgia:

DEAR BRETHREN: During the session of the Convention of the State of Georgia, you will be the regular form of prayer, to be immediately after the prayer for Congress:

PRAYER.

Almighty and Eternal God, the Supreme Governor of the world, who alone knowest the wickedness, folly, and many sins of men, so restrain the passions of those who, in their madness, would break asunder the bonds of our Union, that the peaceful commerce of the country may not be interrupted, and that the blessings of liberty may be enjoyed by us and our children to the latest generations. Grant, O God, that the wisdom of the Congress now assembled may be directed to the best means of preserving the Union, and restoring to the people the blessings they formerly enjoyed. Inspire our rulers with calmness of thought and moderation of purpose, for the sake of Him who is the Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Given under my hand at Savannah, this 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

STEPHEN ELLIOT,
Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

WILL TENNESSEE GO OUT?—This is the question propounded in other States, and in letters coming here from other States. When answered by Secessionists, the answer is, yes, Tennessee is certain to go out. Now, we take the liberty to say, that Tennessee will not go out, and further, that not one Secessionist can be elected to the State convention, out of the thirty counties of East Tennessee. Mark this prediction!

But if there should be enough of Disunionists chosen in Middle and West Tennessee, to rush the ship madly out of the Union, East Tennessee would be seceded from the Southern Confederacy, and organize an independent Mountain Republic. Meanwhile, Middle Tennessee must preserve the blessed Andrew Jackson to this end of the State, as much grave and lasting monuments of her patriotic sentiment as possible. Should Tennessee go out, if any one will repair to the Hermitage and keep watch, the bones of the old Hero will be heard to rattle in their coffin at the rude and unholy consummation! How swiftly fled the unholy spectre of Treason, before the eagle-eye and iron will of that immortal old warrior and statesman, when in the exercise of his authority, as Chief Magistrate, in 1833, he thrusted the monster in South Carolina, from whom a Kossuth Bridge, 24th.

MR. CULLAMER'S BILL.—A special despatch to the N. Y. World, under date of Wednesday last says:

Mr. Collamer, to day, introduced a bill relating to the collection of revenues in ports of the seceding States. The bill provides that.

Whenever, in consequence of any legislation, or ordinance of any State, the collection of the revenue of the Province, impossible to collect the duties on imports in the ports of the said States by the ordinary modes, then it shall be lawful to direct or issue such ports of entry, and give notice by proclamation; and whenever the hindrance shall be removed, he may open the same prematurely proclaim.

Another section authorizes the Postmaster General to discontinue the postoffices and post routes whenever the mail service is interfered with in the seceding States.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette of Tuesday last says:

Times is scarce at 6@8 to purchase corn at all. The hotels and bar-keepers are the only persons who are willing to pay the high prices demanded for meal and meat. Bacon is also scarce, but bolders are asking a higher price. Lard is in demand. Groceries dull and not much demand.

New York, Jan. 31.

Stocks dull and lower. Cotton dull and lower. Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower. Corn dull and lower. Pork dull and lower. Lard dull and lower. Whisky dull and lower. Sugars dull and lower. Coffee dull and lower. Rice dull and lower. Molasses dull and lower. Naval stores dull and lower. Freights dull and lower. Money easier. Sterling exchange dull and lower. Gold dull and lower. Southern exchange dull and lower.

New Orleans, Jan. 31.

Sugar dull and lower. Molasses dull and lower. Flour dull and lower. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull and lower. Bacon dull and lower. Lard dull and lower. Whisky dull and lower. Coffee dull and lower. Sterling exchange dull and lower. Gold dull and lower. Southern exchange dull and lower.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.

Flour dull but unchanged. Whisky firmer at 18c. Hogs at an advance of 10c. Mess pork in good demand for mess pork, sales at 17. Bulk pork nothing doing. Bacon dull and lower. Lard dull and lower. Groceries dull and not much doing